

USE GE FANS AND KEEP COOL.



ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

8275 四拜九月六英港

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

By Mail
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



BANKRUPTCY COURT.

TO-DAY'S CASES.

The Bankruptcy Court sat this morning before Sir William Reed Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

WITHDRAWN.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Official Receiver, applied for permission of withdrawal of application for hearing petition in the cases of Au Wan, trading as Wa Kee Man Lee and Sam Shing, and the Yun Lee Steamship Company, on the ground that there were no assets.

The applications were granted.

RECEIVING ORDER.

In the case of Kwong Wing Loong, Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, asked for a receiving order on behalf of the petitioning creditor.

The Official Receiver objected on the ground that the assets in question were the proceeds of an execution which would hardly be sufficient to pay the expenses.

The debtor had absconded, and there would be no possibility of collecting any book debts.

Mr. Davidson said the book debts amounted \$2,000 and there was \$500 in cash.

His Lordship said he thought that should be sufficient.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada's application to be heard on behalf of an execution creditor was disallowed, on the ground that he had no right of audience.

His Lordship granted an order subject to affidavit of service.

ANY ASSETS?

In the case of Moong Sui Loong, Mr. Davidson said that this application was practically the same as the above.

The Official Receiver said that in this case the assets were \$386.83 in money as a result of an execution. It would only leave a balance of \$8.50 to be distributed amongst all the creditors. The book debts were absolutely valueless and the debtor had also absconded. There was no possibility of collecting the debts.

Mr. Davidson submitted that the petitioning creditor had to prove his debts. There was no reason why the petitioning creditor should not have his costs.

It was hard that he should lose his costs. The Official Receiver could not get up at the first hearing and say that there were no assets of any value. The petitioning creditor having ascertained that there were assets, he was entitled to get all his costs.

The Official Receiver said there was no means of finding out the various amounts owed. Before a debtor absconds, he usually collects all the debts. Sub-Section 4 of Section 7 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance laid down that there must be substantial assets for a division before the petitioning creditor could get his costs.

Mr. Davidson:—How is it what a petitioning creditor to know what the assets are? My client must be indemnified.

The Chief Justice:—When there are no substantial assets, the petitioning creditor makes his application at his own risk.

Mr. Davidson:—In the absence of the debtor, it will not be advisable for your Lordship to go into the question as to whether there are any substantial assets. There are \$12,000 assets.

His Lordship granted the order. The Official Receiver asked for an order to be made that the petitioning creditor is not entitled to costs.

His Lordship:—You can make that application in time.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

In the case of Ming Yu-Tai, Mr. Agassiz asked his Lordship to adjourn the hearing, as there were considerable assets and liabilities. Negotiations were going on between the firm and its creditors with a view to a settlement in the nature of a private conveyance in which it had been suggested that 40 per cent. would be paid to the creditors. Certain creditors were holding out for a higher dividend. This was a creditor's petition.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton:—I appear for the Manager of the firm. I do not object.

Mr. Johnson, in opposing it, said that he was appearing for the majority of the creditors, and particularly for a lady who

HONGKONG MEN RETURN.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

LIQUOR PRICES IN HONGKONG.

ARMED ROBBERY.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Amongst the passengers arriving on the Blue Funnel sailing Tydeus to-day, were the following Hongkong "boys," all of whom have been on active service for varying periods, some of them having been badly wounded.

Capt. R. M. Smith, 2nd Lieut. J. F. Chubb, 2nd Lieut. M. J. Hendry, 2nd Lieut. F. J. Stone, R.N.V.R., and Messrs. A. E. McCarty, A. N. Taylor, J. Petrie, J. Dixon, A. B. Gibb, L. J. Davies, T. G. Stokes, J. R. Kennett, J. Powell, S. F. Martin, M. H. Ivy, D. J. Purvis, F. Lenfesty, N. Bull and G. W. Sinclair.

FLYING FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

Three Australians proposed to start on a flight from England to Australia on June 3rd. The route will be Brindisi, Alexandria, India, Borneo and Australia. The Dutch Government has promised assistance. Blackburn machines will be used. The Australian Government has offered a prize of £10,000.

was being "jumped." His instructions were that Loon Pak Koo, the lady in question, had a deposit in the firm. He could produce her. The creditor that Mr. Agassiz mentioned did not exist. The other side had put up a faked petitioning creditor.

His Lordship:—It is suggested that negotiations are going on.

Mr. Johnson:—I represent a fair majority of the creditors. I should be in a position to know what these negotiations are. I ask your Lordship to dismiss the petition.

Mr. Agassiz:—The allegations consist of criminal evidence. To say the least about it, it is perjury. My client has sworn that she is the petitioning creditor. I know all these allegations and I communicated with my client. I ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Lewis:—I support this adjournment.

Mr. Johnson:—The only person who is interested in the firm is the petitioning creditor. My friend admits that he knew all the allegations a considerable time ago. He knew the position. The woman should be here.

Mr. Agassiz:—If this petition is to be opposed in the ordinary way, I am entitled to a notice from the debtor.

His Lordship to Mr. Agassiz:—Supposing I grant the adjournment and the lady you represent is not the correct one?

Mr. Agassiz:—Your Lordship will go into the allegations when the petition comes up. She is ready to meet all these allegations.

The hearing was adjourned to Saturday week.

RE HYDER BROS.

The Official Receiver said the insolvent, who had a dairy farm, had now come up for his discharge. He would put a few questions to the insolvent.

Mr. Davidson:—What capital did you start the firm with?

Insolvent:—About \$5,000.

How many partners were there?—I and my brother.

Who was the manager?—I had no manager. We both took the some interest in the management of the firm.

To what do you attribute the failure of the firm?—To the typhoon in 1906. The sheds broke down and the cattle died.

Have you paid your instalments regularly?—Yes.

The Official Receiver informed his Lordship that the insolvent paid regular instalments amounting to 51 per cent.

His Lordship:—This man is asking for his discharge.

The Official Receiver:—Yes, also for the other Hyder. I recommend his discharge.

His Lordship:—Is he still paying instalments?

The Official Receiver:—Having paid over 50 per cent. I am entitled to ask for a discharge.

His Lordship:—If I discharge him, will he continue to pay instalments?—No. I understand that in a case like this I must ask for immediate discharge and not suspended discharge.

Mr. Johnson, in opposing it, said that he was appearing for the majority of the creditors, and particularly for a lady who

Hongkong Telegraph Special.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

The June Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Melbourne. Chan Sang and Chan Sing were charged with armed robbery. The accused pleaded "not guilty."

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, prosecuted and the accused were undefended.

The jurymen were:—Messrs. A. E. Crapnell, J. J. des Gossano, J. Hyde, D. Riechelmann, V. F. d'Azevedo, E. J. Loureno and A. W. Juster.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining

the case, said the prisoners were charged with robbery on May 7, at the Wing Wa jewellers' shop at No. 282 Queen's Road Central. At about 8 o'clock on the night of May 7, the master of the shop and six fokis were on the premises. The master was in the kitchen having a bath and the fokis were in the shop. Six men, armed with revolvers, came in and threatened the fokis and pointed revolvers at their heads, telling them to keep quiet. The robbers then immediately smashed open all the show cases in the shop and helped themselves to a very large quantity of jewellery, after which they ran away. On May 17, owing to information received, the accused were arrested, some of the stolen property being found in the possession of the second accused. An identification parade was held and both the accused were picked out.

The Crown Solicitor said the No. 1 prisoner, as he understood from Chief Inspector Kerr, was well-known to the Police and had been "wanted" by them. The second prisoner was some years ago in the Police Force.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship passed a sentence of five years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the "cat" on each prisoner.

A KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

Chan Si was arraigned on two counts, namely, taking away a child and also detaining the child. The Crown Solicitor, in outlining the facts, said a woman named Nam Ki, living in Catchick Street, West Point, had a small son, seven years old. She was engaged in a scrap iron workshop. She left the child playing outside, and when she came out she missed him. They searched for him and late that evening a report was made to the Police Station.

Friends and coolies were sent out in search to Kowloon and eventually they found the child living in a house with a woman. The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

The woman said that a man brought the child and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing up the child as he was out of work. The boy was taken away by the Police and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman.

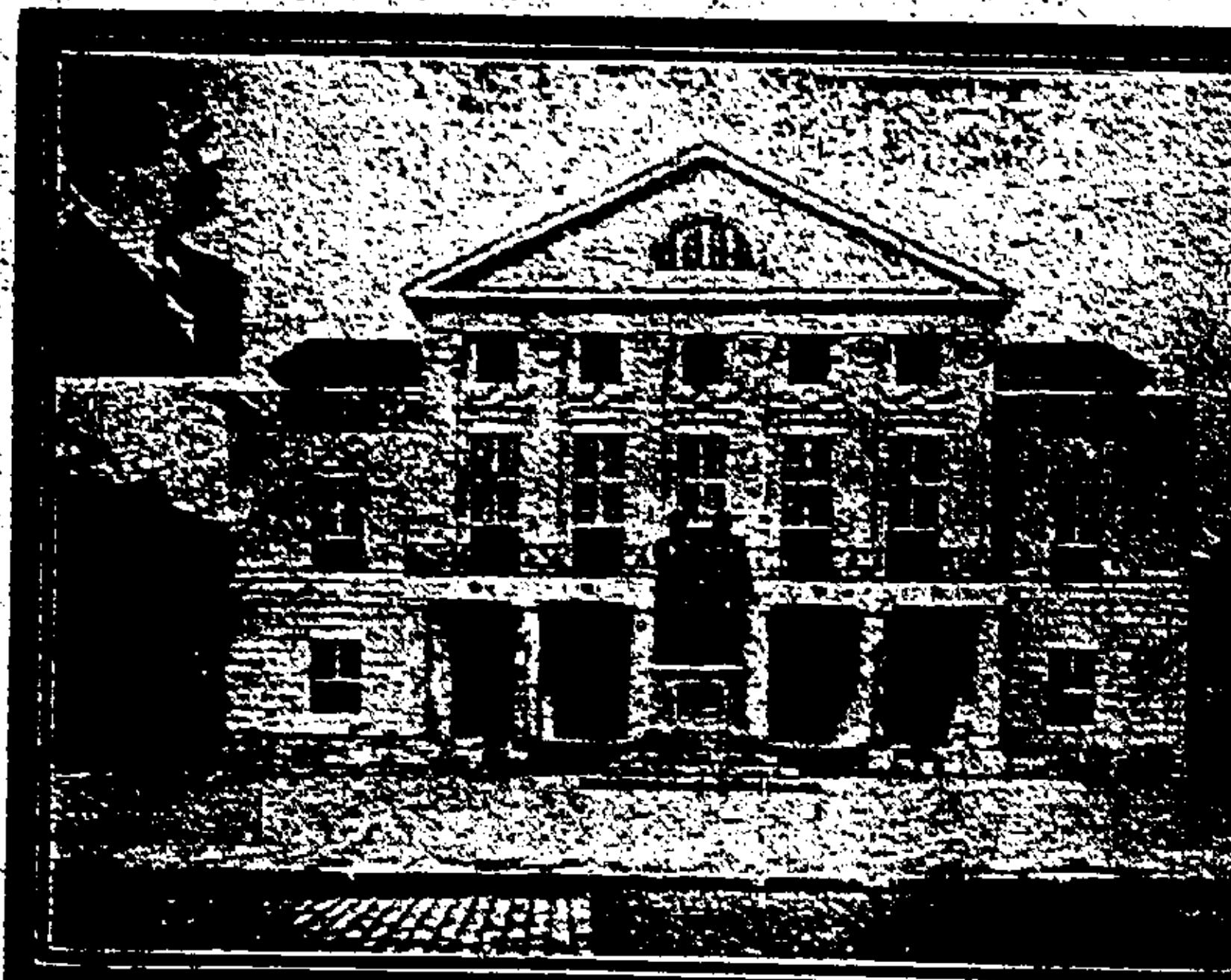


Photo: Tientsin Press.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING AT WEIMAR.

where the Germans will discuss the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals. It was formerly famous for the presentation of the masterpieces of Schiller and Goethe, who both resided in the little town. The statue in front of the theatre was erected to their memory. (Inset: Herr Lanman.)

LABOUR UNREST IN JAPAN.

since the outbreak of the war. For that very reason we regret to say we cannot longer maintain the figures quoted in our previous circular. The price for Vermouth and Moscato Passito wine was 43 francs at a time when 100 francs were worth 130 Italian liras. To-day the rate of exchange for 100 francs is only 115 liras. The cost of raw material and bottles is higher than ever before. We therefore cannot help increasing our price. We, probably, have now touched top prices for Vermouth and Moscato Passito wine, but same will be stationary for a long time. There is no chance that wine prices will fall, the demand both for the home and foreign markets being very strong.

It is our opinion that prices will not decline until after the next vintage, when they will slightly give way, little by little, until things become again normal.

Here is another letter:—With reference to your order for beer, we are afraid it will be impossible to get anybody to quote you as dealers do not seem to have sufficient stuff for their own requirements and are not extending their export connections. We have tried many firms and we have failed. We, therefore, cannot extend any hope in this connection.

Here is another letter dated September 7, 1918:—We regret to advise you of a further increase in the prices of our proprietary Scotch whiskies. Any orders you send us will be subject to our confirmation both as to quantity and prices!

ALIEN LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, June 5.—At the Sugar Commission inquiry at Brisbane on the 4th inst. a witness representing the Australian Workers' Union said that between 2,500 and 3,000 Hindus, Malays, Chinese and Japanese were employed in the sugar industry. He made an application that preference should be given to white labour before coloured and if possible to exclude coloured aliens altogether, as they were not admissible to the Union. The witness hoped that if preference were not granted the Commission would make a recommendation to the Federal Government that some action should be taken, as these aliens had been a source of trouble for years and should be sent out of the country. They worked every day for hours with which it was impossible for a white man to compete. Asked if he was aware of how the aliens had come into the country, he said that it had been a common belief for some time that there was a serious leakage somewhere on the north coast. The police swore to 1,100 aliens in the sugar industry, but for everyone that the police knew there were two or three others.

AGITATION FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Two workmen who openly advocated the adoption of the eight-hour system with a threat of recourse to "final steps" in default of compliance by their employer with their wishes, were taken into custody by the Metropolitan Police on the 2nd instant. These workmen are employed at a watch factory at Yanagishima, Honjo, belonging to the Hattori Watch Store, in the Ginza. Abetted by Mr. Kurose, President of the Rodomeikai (Labour Union) they addressed their fellow-workmen at a dining room of their factory at noon, clamouring for the adoption by their employer of the eight-hour day, and for an increase of wages by 20 per cent.

They openly suggested that the "last step" should be resorted to in the event of their demands being ignored. They were soon afterwards marched off to the Metropolitan Police Office to answer for their indiscreet utterances.

In this context, Mr. Shinohara, who is in charge of the factory, is quoted as stating that through the efforts of Mr. Kurose Harukichi, President of the Rodomeikai, a guild of workers in watch factories was organised on the 27th ultimo at a meeting held at the Chorakkan Honjo, when a resolution was also adopted in favour of the 8-hour day and an increase of wages by 20 per cent.

This resolution was referred to the factory on the 31st ultimo with an expression of desire for immediate adoption. This demand was, however, rejected on the ground that the factory has, since April 1st, reduced the working hours to ten, the minimum labour hours in Japan at the present time, and a desire was expressed that further reduction should be deferred until the result of the forthcoming International Labour Conference was made known.

NOTICES.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS LIMITED, LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms, Antisive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from:
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

Malthead Roofing

SOLE AGENTS.—
BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND
14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE 5 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

SIRDIR

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK MACREGOR & CO.

No. 15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

MR. J. SUGA MR. A. SUGA
MR. I. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA
3 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assortments stock in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,

(Established A.D. 1883.)

WING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

MEI CHEUNG ICE HOUSE STREET.

FOR EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING A SPECIALTY.

STORE OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

The New Improved
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

For the Treatment of Skin Diseases.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, ED. 1919.

A. Archibald Leman, London, E.C.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

CONFLICT NARROWLY AVERTED.

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, a correspondent of the New York Times, writing to his paper in a letter published on March 15, says:—Returning a few days ago from Siberia, China and Japan, where I had been travelling as a correspondent of the New York Times, I brought with me considerable data regarding Japan's activities in Siberia which I am now at liberty to publish. This detailed account of what Japan's military party has been doing in Siberia will serve to show the reasons for the apprehension of the United States and shed light upon some of the difficulties confronting the Allies and the American Government in forming a definite policy towards Russia.

There are two parties in Japan, a war party and a peace party. Ever since the United States has been a belligerent there has been a herculean contest between these two for control of the Japanese Government. Shortly before the signing of the Armistice in France the war party was in power. Since then the peaceful statesmen and business men of Japan have been in authority. To-day this party is still in power, but the opposition in Japan is gaining such headway as to make it necessary to publish the facts regarding the situation in the extreme Orient.

WAR PARTY AND PEACE PARTY.

By "war party" and "peace party" I mean (1) a party which believes it should go ahead with aggressive policies in Siberia and China contrary to the policies and opinions of the United States and the Allies, and (2) another party which has as its basic principle the peaceful solution of Far Eastern problems through diplomatic discussions. At present statesmen representing the latter are in authority, and as long as they remain, a conflict in the Far East is not likely.

As the Japanese steamer on which I travelled from Tsingtau to Vladivostok last October entered Golden Horn Bay, I saw anchored in the centre of that beautiful Russian harbour an old battleship, painted a dull grey and flying the Japanese flag. This battleship commanded the whole situation. After I landed almost the first thing the Russians told me was that this Japanese warship was one of those which Japan captured from Russia at Port Arthur in 1904, and that they did not like this "flaunting" of Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese war at this critical hour in Russia's history. The question these Russians asked was:

"Is Japan coming to Siberia as a conqueror of Russia or as an ally?"

JAPANESE SOLDIERS EVERY WHERE.

My first observation was that there were several times as many Japanese troops in Siberia as all other Allies combined. Japanese soldiers were stationed in every village and city. Above every railroad station from Vladivostok to Tchita, along both the Amur and the Chinese Eastern railroad lines in Siberia and Manchuria, waved the Japanese flag. Every railroad bridge and nearly every public building was guarded by Japanese. Whenever England, France or the United States would order a Lieutenant or Captain to another town or village away from the base at Vladivostok on some special work, the Japanese would despatch a Major to the same place. If the Allies sent a Major or Colonel the Japanese would send a General. Every time the American Headquarters or the French or British Army Commanders in Siberia moved a soldier or a regiment, whenever an Allied soldier or officer landed or arrived in Siberia, the Japanese General Staff in Vladivostok had to be informed, but the Japanese in turn never informed any of the Allies how many soldiers they had; how many were being brought into Siberia, nor where they were being sent.

At first the Allies did not protest or question the Japanese policy.

The Allies had agreed to work in Siberia under the supreme command of the Japanese and they continued to give Japanese Headquarters their respectful support until the opposition within Siberia became so great that in

the activities of the Japanese Army became so great that in

Japan wanted to compromise with the Allies. But the military party won its point, and Japan

made counter-proposals according

to the Japanese General Staff and its

political agents.

In the meantime, it should be

remembered that the fundamental

principles upon which the Allies

agreed to co-operate in Siberia

were chiefly the following:

1.—The Allied Government—

Japan, France, England, Italy,

China and the United States—

were to land not more than 7,000

troops each; and

2.—Except by mutual agree-

ment the armies were to operate

east of Lake Baikal, which di-

vides Siberia roughly in half.

Instead of sending 7,000 men

the Japanese military party,

which was in power in Tokyo and

which controlled the Japanese

Headquarters in Vladivostok,

sent 72,000.

The United States and the

Allies saw immediately that the

agreement had been violated, but

they made no representations.

Meanwhile, the Japanese seized

all caravan routes and blocked

all ports. Japanese gunboats

and monitors were sent up the

navigable streams and rivers into

the interior. No caravan could

move in or out of Manchuria

or Siberia without passing Japanese

guards. No railroad could be

run without being under the

constant scrutiny of the Japanese.

No ship could arrive or depart

except under the ever present

gaze of a Japanese naval officer.

By October Japan had Siberia

and Manchuria entirely under

her power.

Still the Allies were silent.

The fighting in France was

attracting all of their attention

and demanding all reserves.

WAR PARTY WINS AGAIN.

There were in the Far East, however, some men who went

there for the purpose of helping

Russia. These men, after making

thorough investigations, reported

to the Government that the Rus-

sian railroads were in a terrible

state of disorder, and that Russia

could never be helped militarily

or economically unless the Trans-

Siberian Railroad was reorganized

and placed upon an efficient

business basis. At this time there

were present in Harbin and Vladivostok about 200 experienced

American railroad men under

John R. Stevens and George Emerson. These men had been

brought to Siberia under an origi-

nal agreement with the Keren-

sky Government but they had

been waiting patiently nearly a

year for something to do.

England, France, Italy, and

later China together with the new

Russian Government which had

been formed in Omsk, gave the

United States a power of attorney

to take over the Trans-Siberian

Railroad and run it for the benefit

of Russia. These six Powers

realized that nothing of impor-

tance could be accomplished in

Siberia until the railroad was in

efficient hands. When Japan

was asked whether she would

give her consent, she asked time

to consider the proposal.

For two months, September and

October, the question was de-

bated in Tokyo. The war party

objected to any control which was

not Japanese from top to bot-

tom. This party maintained that

Siberia was one of Japan's spheres

of influence and that no other

nation or group of nations

had a right to interfere with

what the Japanese military party

was doing. Another group of

Japanese statesmen, backed by

the Chamber of Commerce and

big financial institutions of

Japan, wanted to compromise

with the Allies. But the military

party won its point, and Japan

made counter-proposals according

to the Japanese General Staff and its

political agents.

In the meantime, it should be

remembered that the fundamental

principles upon which the Allies

agreed to co-operate in Siberia

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

[Continued from Page 2]

railroad problem was being postponed by Japan's opposition, and calling the Ambassadors' attention to the work of General Takishima.

Viscount Ishii returned to the Embassy in Washington and dispatched a long code message to Tokyo which arrived there on a Sunday night. Mr. Lansing sent a copy of his remarks to the United States Ambassador. Mr. Roland S. Morris, in Tokyo. On Monday morning Mr. Morris called at the Foreign Office, only to be informed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not see him for two or three days.

During these critical days of early November there developed a political storm in Japan. The war party was for defying America. The business interests and peace statesmen, who learned for the first time of the activities of the Japanese Army in Siberia, sided with the United States. For three days the debate continued, and during this period no one knew whether there was war or peace ahead.

SET BACK FOR WAR PARTY.

But within four days the same elements of Japan triumphed. The war party had its first great defeat at the hands of its own people. The Japanese Government telegraphed new orders to General Otani immediately. He was instructed to send back to Japan 35,000 soldiers. A few days later another order was sent to him in Vladivostock ordering the return of 17,000 men. Another order still was dispatched ordering General Takishima to Tokyo.

For the time being it looked as if the victory in Japan over the war party was complete, but those whose who thought all difficulties were at an end underestimated in the influence of General Takishima. He was the chief politician of the Japanese military party. He was Japan's Ludendorff. When he arrived in Tokyo another political storm appeared, which resembled a typhoon in its suddenness and effect. All the anti-American sentiment in Japan came to his support.

By the first part of January, however, the "war party" had again appeared on the political horizon, and had a sufficient amount of influence with the Tokyo Cabinet to block all the efforts of the United States, acting on behalf of all the other Allies, to bring about an agreement as to the reorganisation and operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Japanese military party had been working secretly in Siberia despite events of early November. Through financial and moral support of the Japanese. General Semenoff, the 28 year old Cossack, in Chita, was interfering with the transportation of supplies to the Czech-Slovak armies. Semenoff was refusing, also, to recognise the Koltchak dictatorship. At one time the Czech Slovaks were on the point of attacking Semenoff when the Japanese stopped the military trains.

The State Department in Washington was compelled again to bring the issue of the operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to a decision. Again the attention of the Japanese Government was called to the fact that a policy which the Allies had agreed upon five months previously was still undeveloped because of the opposition of Japan's war party.

At this time every Chamber of Commerce in Japan, every large importing and exporting house, every large financial institution, and every statesman who had been working for Japanese-American friendship united in supporting that party in Japan which sought a solution for the difficult Russian railroad problem; and an agreement was reached—the understanding which was recently announced by the Acting Secretary of State. Under this agreement the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be operated under the direction of an Allied Board and under the protection of an Allied Military Staff. The Japanese war party, for the present at least, is impotent, but recent reports from the Far East indicate that this party is still active and that it is at work on a new plan of invasion to begin in the spring, according to which the 52,000 troops which were withdrawn from Siberia last November and December are to be sent back supported by 50,000 more.

The great peace leaders of Japan, however, are expected to win in any fight which develops in Japan with the militarists. The policy of the former is based not only upon the question of strength,

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

the RECORDS of QUALITY

LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED,

Including all the latest

DANCE RECORDS

Give us a call and make
your selection.

MOOTRIE'S

Exclusive Agents.

N. Lazarus,
Gothamian Station
26, Corlett Road
Finsbury.

FRENCH SENTIMENT.

THE ALSATIAN PROTESTANTS.

In *La Revue* (Paris) of March 1-15, L.M. Dumas writes in simple, clear style, and with intimate psychological sympathy, of "Alsatian Protestantism and French Sentiment." The writer seems to be an officer of the Army of Occupation, whose unit has been shifted from one to another Alsatian city. One surmises that he is a very liberal-minded man theologically, bred in Roman Catholic environment, like the educated French generally.

On the first day of our entrance into Alsace, I heard an officer let fall concerning the Alsatian Protestants, the sweeping declaration: "They're all Boches." Again, in a railway carriage a pair of native civilians sat among French officers. One of the two remarked: "In the Jews here who know French best; in fact, they're generally right good Frenchmen." An officer retorted: "They're not like the Protestants, then." The civilian made the frank reply, such as he would never have ventured to a German in uniform, "I'm a Protestant myself, and I won't have it said the other Protestants aren't French."

This reveals a widespread, mistaken, but excusable impression (especially prevalent among French military men) which the writer proceeds most tactfully to efface.

In the capital, Strasburg, the venerable M. Gerold is the senior and leading Protestant clergyman. For his pro-French utterances in war-time the German rulers silenced him, and also imposed a prison sentence—which they never dared execute. On November 24, 1918, when he entered his church again to preach his first French sermon, the whole congregation stood up, as solemn homage to him and to France. On December 9 the President and Prime Minister were formally welcomed, in the same edifice. One of a group of officers, visiting the church next day, complained to the author of its "icy coldness," the utter lack of special decorations; yet the pastor had personally welcomed the two great French statesmen to the city, as he was the accepted head of the entire Protestant clergy.

Many austere churchmen have scruples against any secular display in the House of God. But far more than that, mere joyous welcome is not the whole attitude of Alsace. There is worry, some fear, occasionally even terror.

A Catholic priest talked frankly of his own people. The peasants are deeply religious. France

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Second Engineer for British steamer "Sisiman". Apply GERMINAL CIGAR STORE 18 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

WANTED:—An efficient stenographer and typist (Lady) for well-known firm in Hongkong. Applications together with qualifications and references, should be sent to Box 189 "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Motor Boat "Jess" 14 H.P. Apply Ralph W. Weymouth 11, Ice House Street.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished from 1st July No. 7 Mountain View The Peak. Apply to W.L. Patten, Gilman & Co. Ltd., 8a Des Vaux Road Central.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4 DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL TELEPHONE 1156.

AGENTS IN FOOCHOW, AMOT, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGGENOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Glutin. Starch and Glutin are the principal components of Flour. Glutin is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office, No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1232 & 2230
Principal Factory, No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 3355.
Branch Factory, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong
Cable Address: "Hingwai".

KEEP COOL AND COMFORTABLE IN HOT WEATHER

BY USING

TALCUM POWDER

AFTER THE BATH.

We have a fine selection in stock.

COLGATE'S

Violet Cashmere, Bouquet, La France Rose,
Eclat—Oatlylis
etc., etc.

FOUR TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, Queen's Road Central.

and sincerity. When all dreams of independence fade, when Alsace actually is French, their unquestioning loyalty will still be gladly shown to her. The rest is for time, tact, patience, and wise liberalism of legislative treatment, to bring about.

Such a lie has some kernel of excuse or foundation, usually. And in 1914, when the French overran the valley of Munster, one village pastor, a German by birth, was forbidden to preach, but suffered to carry on the regular service otherwise. And after a very brief time, the commandant went in person to announce to him the lifting of the ban. Yet the incident was skilfully exaggerated to appear but part of a general and settled policy.

Alsace never was Germanised at all. Teuton officialdom, Teuton militarism, the cry of "Deutschland über Alles!" remained as hateful as the personal insolence of the German lieutenant. To the gruff "You are Germans!" the peasantry always replied: "No, we are Alsations!" If the desire took shape, never again to be the football or the booty of contending nations, but to stand safely aloof and independent like Holland or Switzerland—that was but human.

In the study of one pastor, criticized for his "coldness" this last autumn, the writer read an ante-bellum sermon, written just after the murderous Zabern incident. "He had felt it as a whiplash on Alsace, and he, too, reared and plunged." He had written, e.g., "This junior lieutenant is part of an organism whose spirit is bad, whose attitude disturbs us—and that spirit should vanish." The author sees no fault in pastors of such courage

as this, nor in the author of the German track ("in the German furrow"). I wish she could have followed it. I did not wish her to become French. It pains me. I do not conceal it, nor am I ashamed of it. But I cannot break with my own Alsace, and wish to follow her—in sadness but in loyalty.

To a reminder how difficult her task must thus become, she answered, after silence, with a suppressed tear:

NOTICES

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

OF FINE QUALITY JUST RECEIVED.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS

IN ALL SIZES WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH.

AFTERNOON TEACLOTHS

HEMSTITCHED and EMBROIDERED.

OLD BLEACH PURE LINEN

DAMASK TOWELS

FOR ORDINARY and GUEST USE.

CHRISTYS BATH TOWELS

SMALL, MEDIUM and LARGE SIZES.

DOMESTIC NECESSARIES

GLASS AND PANTRY CLOTHS, SCOURERS, DUSTERS ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BULL DOG STOUT

PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TEL 616.

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

NEW STOCK

SEFTON'S VOILES

in a large range of the newest designs and colours in 6 yd lengths.

Price 10.50 Dress length

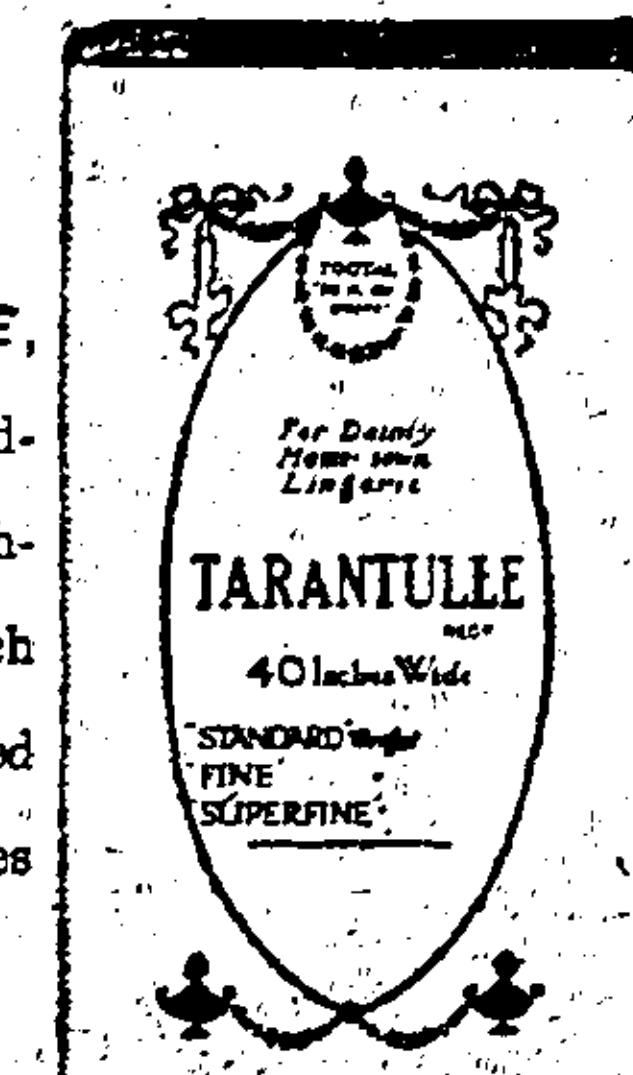
see windows.

TOOTAL'S PIQUE

See Name on each yard of Selvedge
13/44 inches wide—White and Fast Colours.

TOOTAL'S PIQUE, for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses, now so much worn in white & colours.

42 inches wide. Price \$2.50 yard.



Standard

Price 85cts. yd.

Fine

Price 90cts. yd.

Superfine

Price \$1.00 yd.

TOBALCO

speciaily suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.

Large Selection, 26 widths.

TOBALCO, specially suitable for Ladies' & Children's Washing Dresses in 13/44 inches width.



TWO

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

SUMMER DRINKS

WATSON'S
LEMON SQUASH

AND

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CARATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, by an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance).

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Singapore, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

THE SOUTH CHINA SITUATION.

There appears to be good grounds for believing that the situation in South China is at the moment undergoing a distinct change, although a deal of mystery surrounds the developments which are quietly taking place. Of the Southern Provinces, it is known that Kwangsi, Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan are sore over Tang Shao-yi's failure to effect a settlement at the Shanghai Conference, and that they are inclined to take steps towards negotiating separate peace with the Northern Government. This has placed Kwangtung in a position of isolation, and it is this fact which lends colour to the probability of fresh developments occurring in the near future. Among the things that may happen is the dissolution of the Military Government at Canton, which has been the predominating factor in the dispute between North and South and which has utilised all its efforts in the direction of preserving Southern independence.

To understand the situation in Kwangtung, it may be explained that some month or so ago Luk Wing-ting (the Tuchun of Kwangs), who was offered a Councillorship under the Military Government but refused it, and is now suspected of having gone over to the Northern side, appointed Chan Ping-kwan (formerly Civil Governor of Kwangsi) as Tuchun at Canton, at the same time leading Li Iu-hon to understand that he would be made Civil Governor. Li, who is a Cantonese, placed much faith in Luk's promise and has been ordering all his ways to suit the taste of Chan Ping-kwan. He, however, appears to have been sadly fooled, for an order has now gone forth for his arrest and his property in Canton, said to value a million dollars, has been confiscated. So far as we can judge at the moment, Luk's principal aim, in acting as he has done, has been to place Kwangsi men in the important posts in Kwangtung in order to connect up the two Kwangs, and, that when he has obtained control of Kwangtung he will negotiate peace with the Northern Government and, most likely, stand as Vice President of the Republic. In this connection two points may be mentioned: The first is that the chief commander of the Yunnan troops in Canton will most likely be forced to surrender, with the result that the Military Government may be compelled to dissolve, as it relies on these troops to uphold its authority. The other is that the Civil Governor of Canton has appointed Lam Fu, a Kwangsi man, as Chief Commander in Shui Hing, in place of Li Iu-hon. That the Military Government fears something of the kind may happen is evident from the fact that Shum, the Chief Councillor, has requested Lew Yuk-lin, the former Chinese Ambassador to London, to go to Peking and get in touch with the President, and that Lew left Hongkong a brief time since on this errand. This is interpreted as showing that Shum knows that the Military Government will come to an end and that as he is seeking an important post he wishes Lew to act as his spokesman in Peking.

From the above outline of some of the influences which are at work it will be seen that almost anything may happen in the South in the near future. One thing, however, emerges fairly plainly, and that is that, despite the assurances of the Military Government, this creation of the Southerners has about come to the end of its tether. There is a lot going on beneath the surface, and there is a possibility of armed strife again. We can only hope, however, that for the sake of peace and commerce such changes, as occur will be brought about by other than violent means. We have had quite enough of strife in China, without wishing to see a fresh outbreak there in the South.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ALLIES' LAST WORD.

The Allied reply to the German counter-proposals is firm and at the same time marked by an obvious desire to be as reasonable as it is possible to be when dealing with criminals. If the position had been reversed and it were the Germans who were replying to the Allies' demands for a softening of peace terms, we know that the Huns would merely have ordered, that the Treaty be observed in its entirety. But, with characteristic fairness, the Entente makes a number of modifications to the momentary advantage of the Germans, yet at the same time taking care that the fundamental basis of the Treaty remains unchanged. The Germans, who were responsible for the war, and who have been plainly told so, have to suffer for their wrong-doing. What the Allies are now forcing on them is merely what they deserve. They must think themselves lucky that they have been even given an opportunity of arguing and suggesting modifications of the terms laid down. The Huns attempted to get out of making reparation by suggesting that the Allies, in common with all Continental Powers, shared the responsibility for making war. But that standpoint cannot be accepted. We know, as the Allied Reply puts it, that autocratic Germany, under her ruler's inspiration, had long been bent on domination and aggression by war, that the German people supported the war, and that it was only when all hope of pronouncing by a war of conquest had faded that they took on their so-called democracy. That is why they now have the bear the consequences of their deliberate and calculated act in plunging Europe into bloodshed and misery.

UNALTERABLE DEMANDS.

On looking through the Allied Reply, the thought that is left with us is that it is dignified in tone, just in spirit and at the same time firm in its intentions. There is disclosed no desire to crush or strangle Germany for fun of the thing. The conditions of peace are plainly stated, but it is also made clear that once they are fulfilled, and when there is evidence of Germany's intentions to play straight, friend and foe alike may live in harmony. The great main features of the Treaty are to be preserved and, insisted upon—adequate reparation, absolute fulfilment of the naval clauses, a great reduction of military strength, the trial of the ex-Kaiser and other guilty personages, and an insistence on the ex-German Colonies passing under the control of those more humane than the Hun. Germany is now plainly told that she is to accept the terms in five days or else face a renewal of warfare. At last the time for haggling is past. The Treaty must be signed or else the military invasion of Germany will begin.

AVIATION'S LATEST.

British and Americans alike will have read with much gratification the news that the trans-Atlantic flight has been accomplished in the space of sixteen hours. A Vickers-Vimy biplane was used and it carried two aviators, Alcott, a Britisher, and Brown, an American. This achievement puts the American naval seaplane's success very much in the shade; it was effected in astonishingly less time, despite the fact that fog was experienced practically throughout. Sixteen hours to fly across this great expanse of water is simply marvellous, and the deed shows how well advanced the art of flying is. We shall most likely from now onwards find even this time being improved upon. And when we think of these things it is easy to see that in a very few years we here in far-off Hongkong shall be brought into much more rapid communication with Europe than we are now. We wonder who'll be the first Hongkongite to fly home?

JOSHIN MARU

BECOMES TOTAL WRECK.

We learn that the O.S.K. Joshin Maru, which went ashore off the Cape of Good Hope, just outside Swatow, some weeks back, has now become a total wreck and all hopes of salvaging the vessel have been abandoned.

Salvage operations have been going on for some time, but, owing to adverse weather conditions, the task was made more difficult and two nights ago the Joshin Maru sank.

DAY BY DAY.

TOO MANY PERSONS OVERLOOK THEIR OWN FAULTS WHILE LOOKING OVER THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.

M. S. D. Setia returned to the Colony to-day by the French mail steamer Nera after a trip to India and the Straits.

The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were four occurrences of plague (all Chinese), of which two were fatal.

For being in unlawful possession of four mace of opium dross, a Chinese was fined \$40, or two months hard labour, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day.

Among the passengers who left yesterday by the s.s. Venezuela were Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mrs. B. Montieth Webb and Mrs. I. J. Lossius.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—Mr. Choa Po Sien, \$100; Mr. G. M. Shaw, \$10.

An additional gift from Manila of one case pipe tobacco presented by Messrs. Meerkamp & Co. has been received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the British troops.

A mass meeting held in Canton yesterday under auspices of the Kwangtung Peace and Order Preservation Association unanimously expressed itself in favour of the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Civil Governor.

A Chinese coolie was last night stabbed by another man, in Queen's Road Central. It is believed to be an attempt at murder. The assailant has not been arrested. The injured man was removed to Hospital where he is in a critical condition.

The United States Army transport Merritt has arrived in Hongkong, to load a cargo of rice for the military at Manila. The Army, it is stated, is able to buy more advantageously in other markets than in the Philippines at present and the Merritt will return to Manila with a cargo sufficient to meet the Army needs for some little time to come.

We would draw the attention of the "Star" Ferry Company to the condition of the awning on the "Southern Star," which is perforated with small holes over practically the whole of its surface. Coming across on the 8.40. trip this morning, during which a sharp shower of rain occurred, there were small streams of water from a hundred different spots trickling down on the passengers, and the only really dry places were inside the cabin which, of course, were more or less given up to the ladies.

A Chinese was discovered by the Police in Aplichau carrying a boat on his shoulders. They thought he had no business to be about with the boat, and asked him to take them to the place where he took the boat from. At first he took them to a junk in Aberdeen harbour, where he said he had bought the boat. The people of the junk said they had not the honour of his acquaintance. He next told the Police that he picked up the boat on the foreshore of Aplichau. The Police however, had lost all patience with him, so they took him before Mr. Hutchinson and charged him with being in unlawful possession of the boat. He was fined \$20, or three weeks' hard labour to-day.

The prospect of a feast on sugar candy was that which shut Ko Yui Sing's eyes to the dishonesty of his act in sneaking away with a quantity of the stuff from one of the junks engaged in discharging "suzar" into the Kowloon Godown. However, a constable soon afterwards met him in Connaught Road and disputed his right to the sugar. A foreman appeared in Mr. R. O. Hutchison's Court this morning to give evidence against the Chinese. The latter could not give a satisfactory account of himself. Neither could a foreman of the Godown give his evidence in a satisfactory manner. His statement that he actually saw the Chinese steal the sugar was proved to be an exaggeration, and His Worship, for want of better evidence, had to discharge the defendant.

We learn that the O.S.K. Joshin Maru, which went ashore off the Cape of Good Hope, just outside Swatow, some weeks back, has now become a total wreck and all hopes of salvaging the vessel have been abandoned.

Salvage operations have been

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC")

I have several times been asked by various musical friends how often a piano should be tuned. Of course, a good deal depends on the piano, and there can be no rule of thumb working, but if the result of sixteen years' experience in the East with pianos covering about thirty different makes can be of any use, I am glad to give my readers the benefit thereof. A piano should never be allowed to get out of tune and even if not given any particular amount of hard work, monthly attention is advisable. (I refer, of course, to well known makes.) Some makes stand better in tune than others. With the average instrument, however, the tuner should be called in at least once a month for inspection. Also, there is a great tendency to keep the instrument shut in cases where little work is done. My experience show that the exposure of the keyboard is advisable, but the position of the instrument should be taken into consideration. Many people put their pianos in a position which is most adaptable to the look of the drawing room, with total disregard to the fact that the instrument is most sensitive to atmospheric changes. If a piano is placed in such a position as it will come within a direct line with the damp-laden breezes which we experience in this Colony it is bound to suffer and it is surprising the beneficial effects that are gained by a little discrimination in this direction. Pianos may not need tuning every month but regular visits of the tuner are advisable to keep the instrument in good regulation, which is a very important matter so far as the "touch" is concerned. Such regular inspection would detect and stop the ravages of insects on the felt. It is important to remember that the instrument which is subject to the least work requires the most attention.

Excellent reports come from

Tientsin and Peking of the Ballet Concerts given by the two sisters Helene and Nadeja Pavloff, and Wasilly Krupin, with the Italian opera singer, Mme. Zanotta who are touring the Northern Cities.

Mr. Ernest Newman recently gave an interesting lecture at the Midland Institute, on "The Present Trend in Music." In his view the most significant characteristic of the art in our day is that it is coming to greater maturity, and is now more abreast of the age than has been the case hitherto.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, which had for long served as a repository for the furniture removed from the commandeered hotels, opened its doors in May last for a twelve week's season of opera. The management included Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Percy Pitt with Toscanini as chief conductor. Amongst the productions were Puccini's three one-act operas, "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica" and "Gianni Schicchi."

A correspondent has very kindly sent me cuttings of short sketches of some of the great composers which, I think, are of considerable interest. They are taken from "The Periodical of April this year. Dealing with Beethoven, the biographer writes: "To Beethoven inspiration came, as it came to Poe, as the gift from above of a mere tiny fragment—with Poe the germ of an idea, with Beethoven just a little handful of notes. And this fragment itself was imperfect, so much so that he turned it over in his mind for months or years, fashioning and refashioning it, polishing and perfecting, and sometimes, after long efforts at improvement, returning finally to an earlier form. He kept beside his very bed a sketch-book in which he could record the musical thoughts which had occurred to him. When he was walking he would stop, and take such a book from his pocket and jot down a new idea that had struck him, or the recasting of an old one. This practice he began as a boy and continued through life, and when he died fifty of his sketch-books which still remained were included in the catalogue of the sale of his effects. His criticism of his own ideas was severe: he discarded many more of his inspirations than he used, so that if he had carried to completion all the symphonies of which his note-

MR. WODEHOUSE'S HONOUR.

INDIAN APPRECIATION.

An Indian reader writes as follows:

Nothing gives more pleasure to Indians than to see men associated with them in any capacity, irrespective of nationality, being honoured by the Government as an appreciation of their services to the State and to the Indian community generally.

The Indian community was, some time ago, filled with rejoicing when the honour "Khan Sahib" was conferred upon Mr. Hasham Khan, of the General Post Office, and now they are once more rejoicing on the order of "Companion of the Indian Empire" being conferred upon Mr. F.P.J. Wodehouse, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, with whom Indians have, for many years past, been closely associated.

Mr. Wodehouse has, by his equitable temper, won the respect of the Indian community of Hongkong. No pressure of business has ever interfered with Mr. Wodehouse's sympathetic disposition towards Indians whenever any of them has had occasion to call upon him for advice or assistance even in very common and trivial matters.

Mr. Wodehouse is a Police Officer and enjoys great popularity amongst the Indian members of the Force, who are immediately subordinate to him. This feeling is shared equally by all Indians with whom Mr. Wodehouse has come in contact and the honour which His Majesty's Government has graciously been pleased to bestow upon him is considered by the Indian community as an honour to themselves in appreciation of their loyalty to the Crown.

It is therefore not surprising that the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police has been deluged with heartfelt congratulations from all sections of the community on the well deserved honour conferred upon him.

THE ARRESTED.

HONGKONG STUDENTS.

A KOBE COMMENT.

The following is from the

Japan Chronicle:

Nine Chinese students have

been arrested by the Hongkong

police for the offence of walking

round the streets with umbrellas

bearing the words "Don't Buy

Japanese Goods," or something

of the sort. The legality of such

a proceeding is very doubtful,

though of course it may be

wrapped up in phrases about the

impossibility of allowing the

commerce of the port to be at the

mercy of agitators, and all that

sort of thing. Perhaps the

authorities consider that as

Britain assisted in the transaction

which has brought about the

trouble, all British authorities

must do everything they

can to protect Japan from even

its most remote consequences.

This action on the part of

the Hongkong authorities enor-

mously strengthens the hands of

the Japanese diplomatic officials

all over China. They had already

reduced most of the Chinese

authorities to a servile acquies-

cence in their demands for the

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

FIRST AQUATIC FETE.

SATURDAY'S SWIMMING
SPORTS.

Entries for the swimming fete at the V.R.C. close this evening, and for the sports on Saturday one will find quite a good programme. The programme will consist of two lengths handicaps for members, two lengths handicaps for girls, two lengths ladies' race and two lengths team race for members only. There will be as well four lengths Services race, running header from spring board, ending up with a water polo match.

The entries so far are very large and, given good weather, it is believed that the first aquatic fete of the season will prove a success. A band will be in attendance to enliven the proceedings.

Admission for non-members will be a dollar, ladies and members' children half price.

BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS.

THE FIRST MATINEE.

Bostock's huge Circus marquee at Kowloon was crowded with delighted children yesterday afternoon, when the first of the matinees was held. There was not a vacant seat, and the joy of the little ones at the splendid programme offered was beyond all bounds. The clowns, of course, caused no end of amusement by their funny antics, whilst the performing animals, especially the ponies, were great favourites. The whole show was perfectly arranged, and parents, no less than the children, spent a thoroughly happy time. There is to be another matinee on Saturday.

Last night the Circus again drew large crowds, and the weather conditions being more favourable than on the opening night, everything went off with a fine swing from start to finish. There is no doubt about it that Bostock's is the finest Circus ever seen in the East. No-one should miss seeing it.

THE OFFERTORY.

We have been able to secure permission to reprint a series of light verses by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, the novelist (brother of Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, of Hong-Kong), contributed mostly to the "By the Way" column of which Mr. Wodehouse was for some years editor, succeeding Mr. Harold Begbie in this position. Below we give the first of the series, suggested by a discussion on the smallness of contributions to the Church offertory, and Mr. Sidney Holland's story of the man who paused in the middle of the hymn, "Were the whole realm of nature mine, to give a three-penny bit:

"Were the whole realm of nature mine,
It were an offering far too small."

I marked a sudden look of care
Upon his features fall.

Into his pocket stole his hand;
The Church re-echoed with his bawl.
That even realms of nature were
An offering far too small.

The bag was slowly coming round,
But him the sight did not appeal;
He was a man who thought
that realms were
Were, on the whole, too small.

Forth from his pocket stole the hand.
He gave but threepence. After all,

It don't much matter what one gives.
If realms are far too small.

Globe.

BOYCOTT AND BUSINESS

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

Although the boycott is no doubt injuring Japanese trade in general, there are evidently some Japanese who see opportunities in it for increasing their business. The following circular letter issued by a Japanese firm makes that point clear—

No sooner the boycott was rumoured in China than the Japanese paper market grew keen and advancing, and price has now risen averagely ten per cent.

Rise of price was always the case in the history of Chinese boycott. For this instance, as far as paper is concerned, Chinese market must follow the Japanese sooner or later, because the former is clearly in sole control of the latter.

Now just before another very probable jump of price I am open to book your order, and every care is taken to guard the client's interest.

Where required, I shall be pleased to call on you and discuss the matter.

Awaiting your esteemed command.

THIEVES STILL BUSY.

ATTEMPT TO ENTER LOCAL JEWELLERS' SHOP.

Thieves are evidently bent on entering the premises of Messrs. Sheriff Bros. jewellers, of Queen's Road Central. Only a few days ago we reported an attempt to get into the store which did not succeed. Another has now to be recorded. This morning when the manager came to the shop at the usual hour he found that one of the padlocks was missing and that another was badly damaged, someone evidently having attempted to pick it. The proprietors think that were it not for the fact that the doors were securely bolted, an entry might have been effected.

For some time past there have been fears that the store would be entered, and so anxious were the proprietors about it that one of them went down to the shop at 4 o'clock this morning to see that everything was all right. He found nothing wrong, but there was a Chinese sleeping near the shop and when interrogated he ran away. The attempted entry must therefore have taken place sometime between that hour and daylight this morning.

JAPANESE IN PHILIPPINES.

SAID TO NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND.

A Bureau of Commerce and Industry report, has been issued at Manila regarding the number of Japanese in Mindanao and Sulu. The Mindanao and Sulu department estimates the number at 9,000.

Persons in the Islands familiar with the Japanese immigration here are of the opinion that there are about 20,000 in the Islands, possibly three-fifths of whom appear in the records kept by the government.

The Commerce and Industry report follows:—

Japanese in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu number approximately 9,000 seats according to the reports furnished by the officials of that department to the director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Of the provinces which comprise Mindanao and Sulu, Davao stands pre-eminently first in the number of Japanese residents, who are for the most part engaged as hemp strippers, with a considerable number of labourers.

The exact figures compiled show a total of 8,838 Japanese in the provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu and Zamboanga. Of this, 8,804 were male, and 34 were female, and of the latter number 30 were residents of Zamboanga, 3 of Lanao and 1 of Cotabato.

Davao stands first in the number of Japanese residents with a total of 8,582. Hemp strippers number 6,452 and labourers 1,041. Zamboanga in the province nearest to Davao in the number of Japanese residents with a total of only 135. Sulu follows with 54, Lanao with 47, Cotabato with 15, Agusan with 4 and Bukidnon with 1.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Mindanao and Sulu have an aggregate area of more than 35,000 square miles with a total population of about 725,000. Davao has an area of 7,426 square miles with a total population of 102,800.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Mindanao and Sulu have an aggregate area of more than 35,000 square miles with a total population of about 725,000. Davao has an area of 7,426 square miles with a total population of 102,800.

FREE TO READERS: A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to you in response to a postcard request to the above address.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE.

POTTED CHEESE.

FRENCH CHEESE.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat, hence an important and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICES

SPORTS SHIRTS

Made with a collar which looks equally well when worn buttoned up or open as illustration.

Sleeves to elbow.

Stocked in various cloths at prices ranging from \$3.00 each.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TENNIS WEAR IN STOCK

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS

We have received for the

WET SEASON!

RAINCOATS a smart selection from

\$15.00 each.

OILSKINS AND SOU' WESTERS.

UMBRELLAS in a good assortment of handles.

WATERPROOF

BOOTS AND LEGGINGS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

A PERFECT AND COMPLETE INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC AT EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

TEL. 1322.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877.

TEL. 2877.

SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1855.

Showing on Monday next at the CORONET

A TEAR-STAINED world is laughing with "Mickey"—the naughty little tomboy from the mountain country, with her pranks, her mischievous quick eyes, her magnetic smile.

"Mickey" is making motion-picture history throughout the world. See it too, this masterpiece of humor and pathos, love and adventure.

Showing on Monday next at the CORONET

SHIPPING.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
AND
APCAR LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO

STRAITS & BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Australasia, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, etc.

SAILINGS FOR

LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,

PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

S.S.	leave Hong-kong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd Sept	2nd October
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	7th July	due Bombay	about
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
JAPAN	19th July	due Calcutta	13th August
FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.			
JAPAN	24th June		

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, Agents:
HONGKONG.



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train.

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL

93.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars. Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND.

General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
ECUADOR "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA".
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Wed. 18th June, at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" 16th July.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" 13th Aug.

For Vladivostock, Seattle, San Francisco & New York.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are non-refundable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to: Company's Office in

Telephone No. 141, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED - 1841.

HEAD OFFICE - 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SUBPLIUS - U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES - 34, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies - throughout the world,

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Beginning of July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKEO MARU ... Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYO MARU ... No. 2 (Kobe direct) Thursday, 19th June.

KITANO MARU ... Monday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

SHIMBU MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 20th June, at 7 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

T. DAICO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

July, 20th, 1919.

For freight apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

Aug. 19th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & CO, Canton, Hongkong, 19 Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN
AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, June 5. - The seamen's unions are festive and the sailors' leaders openly declare that they will ignore the arbitration order and wait for the owners to grant their demands. On Wednesday at midnight restrictions on the use of coal, gas and electricity were enforced in Melbourne owing to the coal shortage. It is estimated that some 50,000 persons have been thrown out of work in consequence. Similar steps are being taken in Adelaide. The strike is causing grave concern. Business is dislocated and there is an acute food shortage. In North Queensland owing to the lack of shipping, the Government is chartering relief steamers. The fact that the union officials are resigning confirms the suspicions that the whole movement is engineered by extremists against the real wishes of the members of the unions. It is alleged that no funds are available for strike pay.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING

INDUSTRY.

According to investigations made by the Japanese Department of Communications the steamers of over 1,000 tons launched during May numbered thirteen aggregating 54,992 tons. Seven (21,190 tons) were "stock boats" (freighters built on speculation) and the remaining six (30,802 tons) were built to order. As compared with the same month of last year, the above figures taken as a whole show a decrease of 8 in number but an increase of 8,138 in tonnage. From the beginning of this year, new ships launched number 58, with a total tonnage of 240,581 tons, showing a decrease of 11 in number, but an increase of 34,506 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is the direct effect of the closing of the multitude of small "mushroom" shipyards.

The following are the steamers launched during May:

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
Rozan M.	5,500 Asano.
Shanghai M.	4,500 Kawasaki.
Chokai M. No. 2	1,282 Ishikawa.
Koyo M.	5,530 Uraga.
Yoten M.	7,300 Osaka.

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
Harada M. No. 7	1,300 Harada.
Kankow M.	4,100 Kawasaki.
Yuei M.	3,200 Ishikawa.
Sanjui M.	2,500 Mitsui.

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
Brazil M.	5,860 Kawasaki.
Amazon M.	8,000 Osaka.

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
Aizawa M.	1,200 Aizawa.
Not yet named	4,730 Uraga.

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

NAME	TONAGE, D. YARDS.
------	-------------------

<div

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore
and Port Said.

"Andes Maru" Tuesday, 24th June (Call Marseilles).

"Amazon Maru" End of July.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

"Siam Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"Hawaii Maru" Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.

"Siam Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"Shihsen Maru" 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. andADELAIDE.

"Kohs Maru" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA & YOKOHAMA.

"Mexico Maru" Wednesday, 25th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"Daitoku Maru" Saturday, 28th June.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"Soshu Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"Amakusa Maru" Sunday, 22nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA & YOKOHAMA.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.**

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU

CHEIAN MARU

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

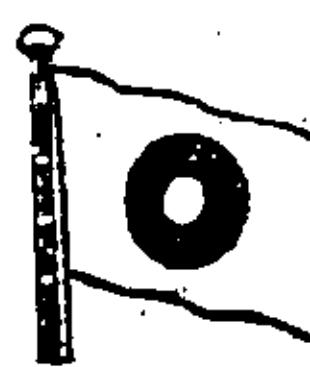
and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Top Floor, King's Building.

**KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BEIR, PORT SAID,
DALAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO,
HONGKONG, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,
Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to
Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
will be despatched on or about July 2nd.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 1st
"WEST HEMATITE" 10th.For SEATTLE, TACOMA & FORTLAND,
"WEST CELINA" About August 15th.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GIBSON, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478 6th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 29th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"UNNAMED" ... Early July.

"TANCREED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports of United States
or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.

"792."

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CH'ANGSHA	25th June	30th June

calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
-------------	---------------	-------------------------	-------------------

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	20, June
Hankow	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	20, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, June
Manila	Yuanshan	J. M. Co.	20, June
Shanghai	Pakhoi	B. & S.	20, June
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	21, June
Haiphong	Loksan	J. M. Co.	21, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Cheongehing	J. M. Co.	22, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Wongsang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Anakusa M.	O. S. K.	22, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kwanyse	J. M. Co.	22, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Taming	B. & S.	23, June
Kitano M.	Choyssang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Chusan	B. & S.	24, June
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	24, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hupéh	B. & S.	24, June
Kobe	Quinnnebaug	D. L. Co.	25, June
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Foothidz	J. M. Co.	25, June
Manila	Tuichow	B. & S.	25, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	27, June
Java	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27, June
Calcutta via Ports	Ditoku M.	O. S. K.	28, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ujimaneck	J. C. J. L.	28, June
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Itsgooon M.	N. Y. K.	28, June
Sydney and Melbourne	Stimbu M.	N. Y. K.	28, June
Calcutta via Ports	Dunera	P. & O.	28, June
S'pore, Penang, R'g'mon & C'cutta	Kobso M.	O. S. K.	29, July
	Jalcutta M.	Y. Y. K.	19, July
	Japaa	P. & O.	19, July

The N.Y.K.s. TENYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the CHINA arrived at that port yesterday, June 15th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 24th in accordance with schedule.

The N.Y.K.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The M.M.s. HWAHSIN left Singapore for this Port on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 24th inst., at about daylight.

The M.M.s. PROSPER left Singapore for this Port on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The R.M.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sailed from Shanghai 18th June, and is due to Hongkong on the 20th June, at 2 p.m.

The N.Y.K.s. KATORI M. (American Line) arrived at Yokohama on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 2nd July.

The M.M.s. DUNERA left Singapore for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for this Port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The M.M.s. CHANZUEN left Hongkong for

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, for 1918, states—

Although there have been many circumstances militating against the Hospitals during the past year, they have been carried on with a large measure of satisfaction to those who have had charge of their affairs.

The circumstances referred to are well known to the majority of the supporters of the Hospitals.

First of all in the early part of the year, Mrs. R. M. Gibson the wife of our Medical Superintendent was taken ill very suddenly, all the efforts made to save her life being unavailing. The loss to the Hospitals was very great as Mrs. Gibson had been a true helper of her husband, and had relieved him of very much detail work in connection with the Hospital accounts and secretarial work. There is a great deal of work in connection with such Institutions, in addition to the medical, surgical and nursing work, and in this Mrs. Gibson was very helpful, thus leaving her husband free to carry on the internal work of the Hospitals, and to plan for their extension. It is small matter to plan for and build an extension of a Hospital, and after the planning is agreed to, there is very much detail work to be done before the new building stands complete.

Shortly after Mrs. Gibson's death, it became absolutely necessary for Dr. Gibson himself to take his furlough, for which he had been seeking to make arrangements for some time. This was another severe blow to the Hospitals. The London Missionary Society did everything in its power to fill his place, but in those days it was impossible to get doctors. The Mission had already allowed several of its medical men to go to the various fronts, where their help was so urgently needed, and the Government would not readily allow men to leave England for spheres other than the war zones. So the Hospitals were in a very bad dilemma.

At this juncture Drs. C. Forsyth and G. E. Aubrey came forward and took up the work, which they had helped for many years past, and have since carried it forward with energy and success. The Committee has great pleasure in tendering them its hearty thanks for their unstinted efforts, and most valued services. Though they have very heavy work of their own, they have given their services most willingly for the suffering poor, and patients who come to the Hospitals.

It was to be expected that what these gentlemen undertook they would faithfully and zealously carry forward to a successful issue, and they have not only done their part in the medical and surgical work, but have shown great interest in the general welfare of the patients. At Christmas they provided presents for the grown-up patients, and toys for the children. A Christmas tree was provided in the children's Ward of Nethersole Hospital, and Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Aubrey were present, and in this way helped to add to the joy of the people. Doctor Forsyth dispensed cigars and cigarettes to the men patients in the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, where he was accompanied by the ladies. A very happy time was spent, and the patients greatly appreciated this kindly interest in them, and their well-being.

As in the previous year, about two-thirds of the out-patients were seen in the Alice Memorial Hospital, the total number, however, being much less than in the last two years, but more than in the two preceding years. There was also a decided drop in

the number of attendances at the Nethersole Clinique, this no doubt being caused by the absence of the Medical Superintendent. Dr. T. C. Wong has worked hard and successfully in the Ho Miu Ling, Nethersole, and Maternity Hospitals, but he is not so well known to the clientele as Dr. Gibson, for whom frequent enquiries are made by patients.

The number of surgical dressings has slightly increased, but the numbers vaccinated show a very great falling off, the decrease being more than ninety per cent. The total this year is 388, while last year it was considerably over 4,000. It is easy to trace the reason for this decrease, but it is suggested that there has been no epidemic of small pox this year, and the people have therefore not felt it so necessary to get this matter attended to. It is also suggested that most of the people in the Colony are already vaccinated.

In-patients, as a rule, pay for their food, but some of them who are too poor, are exempted. The amount paid on this account during the year was \$5,711.83 and the amount received was \$5,458.43, so that the loss on this item was very slight, viz.—\$243.40, which is very satisfactory. It shows that most patients are willing to pay, at least for their food. Many also pay for special rooms and accommodation, and a good number show their appreciation of the Hospitals by the very practical method of giving a subscription, so that the good work may be extended, and more of the suffering receive the benefit of treatment in the Hospitals.

The total number of in-patients in the Hospitals was 1,533, this is a slight decrease on the previous year, the number of deaths was somewhat greater, this was however caused by a number of people being sent in too late for their lives to be saved by the attention and treatment they received. The number of deaths was 82. Medical cases have as usual been of very varied types, such as malaria, bronchitis, beri-beri, influenza, typhoid fever, etc. Considering that there was an epidemic of Influenza, the number of deaths from this disease was comparatively low. There were no cases of cerebro-spinal fever, as any such cases brought to the Hospitals were sent on to the proper quarter for special treatment.

The number of cases in the Maternity Hospital was somewhat less, owing to the Hospital being closed for two months during repair and renovation. In some cases it was impossible to save the patient, as diseases such as malaria, beri-beri, and septicaemia were contracted before admission, and these diseases had undermined their strength. There were ten cases of Placenta Praevia, most of which were successfully treated.

The surgical cases have been on the whole very successful, they include a number of cases of appendicitis, vesical calculus, tuberculous glands, ovarian cysts, etc.

There were again a number of cases of Necrosis of the mandible. It would be well if the Chinese poorer classes could be made to understand the necessity of consulting proper dentists, as so much damage is done by inexperienced and untrained dentists.

Medical attendance was given in a number of schools in the Colony, and in Berlin Foundling House, and the Ebenezer home for the blind.

There have been twenty-two nurses in training in general and maternity nursing during the year, four of whom completed their course, and passed the examination of the Midwives Board in Hongkong.

Special repairs were needed in the Maternity Hospital and these were carried out early in the year. A landslip on the West side of the Ho Miu Ling

SIR MARK SYKES' WILL.

Sir Mark Sykes, 6th Bart., soldier, traveller, and writer, Conservative M.P. for the Central Division of Hull, who died in Paris on Feb. 16, intestate, left £20,000, so far as at present can be ascertained. Letters of administration are granted to Dame Edith Violet Sykes, the widow.

THE SHIMONOSEKI TUNNEL.

The work of driving a tunnel beneath the Shimonoseki straits is to be started during the present fiscal year at an estimated cost of Yen 20,000,000 (just one-tenth of the estimate for tunnelling the straits of Dover), the work to be spread over ten years. The first business to be taken in hand is, of course, to conduct geological investigations and make the necessary surveys. To superintend these investigations Mr. Hiraga, an expert of the Railway Board, will leave Tokyo for Shimonoseki shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Congaines per Co.'s Steamer

"TYD-US."

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th June.

Optinal cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1919.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above Pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central, has been transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.

Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE HUNS.

Sir.—We know that Germany has violated all the laws of civilisation and humanity, trampled on Treaties, and committed the most inhuman, fiendish outrages. Then surely it seems to me that such a nation should for ever be cast out from the civilised world! But seemingly this is not to be so. These "worse than barbarians" are to be allowed to again carry on intercourse with the world, and according to latest telegrams, may be admitted to the League of Nations in the near future. Are we to forgive and forget? Christianity teaches "Forgive your enemies, love your enemies." It is necessary, the clergy tell us, to do this to be a Christian. Can anyone forgive the Germans? Can anyone love them?

Yours etc.
W. W. H.

Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

AEROPLANES FOR PHILIPPINES.

With the arrival of the United States transport Thomas at Manila came the news that the War Department has shipped to the Philippine Department approximately 150 sea and aeroplanes

which are to be used in connection with the establishment of at least three and probably four aviation schools and fields in various parts of the Philippines.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Six-roomed

HOUSE, No. 13 Ashley Road, Kowloon, from 1st July.

Apply to J. M. NORNHA,

Credit Foncier D'extreme Orient.

PHONE 407.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

40 Bales White and Gray Woolen Blankets

12 Kgs Bi-Carbonate of Soda

2 Cases Vanilla Chocolate

210 Tins Biscuits

2 Bales White Shirting

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., No. 98 Wanchai

293 pieces Round Iron Bars

(Stored in the above godown)

125 pieces Mild Steel Angles

(Stored in Blue Building Godown No. 41 Wanchai)

on

TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

110 bundles Galvanised Wire

(Stored in No. 3 Godown, ground floor)

1080 pieces Mild Steel Angles

(Stored in Open Air)

on

TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919.

commencing at 3 p.m.

at No. 2 Covered Passage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

538 pieces Mild Steel Angles

(Stored in the above godown)

50 bundles Galvanised Wire

(Stored in No. 31 godown)

633 bundles Annealed Wire Shorts

(Stored in No. 17 Covered Passage)

85 Square Steel Rods

(Stored in 1 godown)

125 kgs Wire Nails

(Stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)

24 bundles Square Iron Bars

(Stored in No. 5 Godown, Lower)

N. B. Sizes and assortment may be had on application to the undersigned.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST.—In the neighbourhood of Kennedy Road, Wanchai.

FOX TERRIER PUP, white

body, brown head. Reward on

returning to No. 2 Police Station, or Kingsclere Hotel.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Six-roomed

HOUSE, No. 13 Ashley

Road, Kowloon, from 1st July.

Apply to J. M. NORNHA,

Credit Foncier D'extreme Orient.

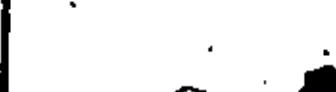
PHONE 407.

Trade Returns for the 1st Quarter, 1919.

COMPILED by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, containing full particulars of Exports to and Imports from every country showing the total and the value in sterling for each commodity. Price \$3 per copy 640 pages.

Noronha & Company

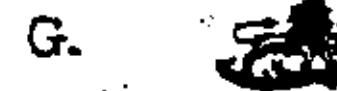
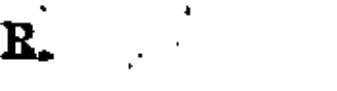
14a Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

G.  R. 

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Headquarter Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on the 30th June, 1919, for the Supply of Indian Supplies for the period 10th September, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T., at the Headquarters Offices.

G.  R. 

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

<tbl_struct

PHILIP GIBBS.

A GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Philip Gibbs got his first training writing fairy stories. He told about it in New York recently and about all the rest of the writing which had led up to his telling day by day and night by night, the fairy story of the big war, as correspondent for English and American newspapers. And when you talk with him you know that his bewilderment at New York and its reception of him is entirely genuine. He is shy, although he claims to have gotten over that years ago when he was a newspaper reporter on the Street of Adventure (which has come to be in London the alternate term for Fleet Street, since he called it that in one of his books). And he is surprised that a man who has simply interpreted the war instead of fighting it can also be a hero; but it seems he can.

Gibbs is a little slim Englishman, friendly and eager and speaking a soft, quick English almost unintelligible to Americans. He has blue eyes, dark hair with a little gray in it, and the kind of features for which the word "handsome" may be rightly used. A finely chiselled crag would be something like Gibbs's face. "A delicate falcon" is the way Gilbert K. Chesterton described it. And that same Street of Adventure which cured him of his "horrible shyness" also, he says, taught me to know something about the men I meet by the look in their eyes." Of course, the story about Dr. Cook" and how Gibbs sized him up on board his ship far out on the Cattigat and knew him for a faker is too old to tell again. But it may have been something about the look in Dr. Cook's eyes which gave Gibbs the first clue any one had had about that adventurous man's integrity.

"I was one of a big family of boys," said Gibbs, gravely, which sentence in itself had something of the "Once-upon-a-time" quality about it. "And, although my father was the head of the Board of Education in London," he went on in the same strain, "he didn't believe in education, and we never went to school. He was Tolstoyan. If we wanted to learn anything, he'd help us if we didn't want to, he was pleased. And you know how it is when a lot of boys are together—they get keen on special things. And every one got keen on something special—one on history and one on speaking languages and could speak five of them when he was a very young man, and I was keen on writing. Of course, we have all written; it is a disease in the family. And one wanted to travel around, and finally went to the West Coast of Africa, and wrote a book about it."

"Well, I began to write fairy stories for children when I was about fifteen, and I kept at it, until at nineteen, I got a vast title and a salary like this"—between his thumb and finger—"being educational director of Cassell & Co., publishing house, editing school and children's books. Feeling my salary too minute, and being puffed with ambition, I resigned my title and began buying novels and stories for a big syndicate and selling them again. I heard of this job and wrote a letter of application. I remember, which said I was "guilty of the damnable crime of being a young man," but felt myself capable. The firm was made up of three men who were also young, and they took a fancy to the phrase and took me on."

"While I was there I had the good luck to attract the attention of Lord Northcliffe, who was then just Mr. Harmsworth, and he set me to being literary editor of the *Daily Mail*. I used to sit at the end of a long table like a littleman."

"After this editing, and a great deal of newspaper work of every kind, including the writing of a series of essays called "Knowledge Is Power," which called in anxious letters of reply and inquiry from all sorts of people who thought the writer a sage weighed down with years"—letters from the Fiji Islands and places I couldn't find on the map"—he stopped all this and went away to see the world (they always do, you know, in the fairy tales) and make his fortune, and, incidentally, correspond for those ever-present, evanescent things, the newspapers, which is a thing no self-respecting fortune-seeking prince or pauper ever did before.

"When he comes to the real stories—the Balkan War, and marching into Turkey with the victors, and dodging shots in Portugal and all the other little places where revolutions sprang up over night, as if for his benefit

CHINESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

A TRADING SCHEME.

The China Club of Seattle in co-operation with the University of Washington and the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, has worked out a plan for securing from China students desiring to prepare for a commercial career and who give promise of future proficiency.

The plan proposes an equal division of the students' time so that they shall have the technical University education and a practical vocational training by actual practice in manufacturing, banking, shipping and commercial houses in Seattle.

The advantages to the students are obvious. They will return to China qualified for business and with responsible positions waiting for them. The advantage to firms here is that they will connect with themselves young Chinese business men with an American education, trained in their own establishments and qualified for their service abroad.

A number of Seattle firms are prepared to receive such students. Time to be divided between practical and technical training. An allowance is proposed that will in part meet necessary expenses. It is expected that friends in China, or perhaps the central, or local government or Chambers of Commerce in China, will provide them with what may be lacking.

Places with Seattle firms cannot of course be guaranteed, unless where students have been accepted beforehand. It is expected that a representative will be established in China authorized to make arrangements on behalf of co-operating firms. In many cases students will doubtless come to the University of Washington just as other students come, with the assurance that good work may result in business openings.

The University of Washington offers some features of special value to Chinese students coming to America. Seattle is traditionally one of the most just and friendly cities of America in its relations with China. Seattle is near China and students here are in connection and easy touch with their friends in China. The Pacific Coast also is in close connection with China commercially and is destined to still more extended and intimate relations. The vigorous and progressive management of the University of Washington brings it recognition among our best American institutions. Knowledge of English is necessary, and around 25 years of age is better than younger. Unmarried students preferred. It is desired that they should be graduates of college, though this may not always be insisted on.

The foregoing is an outline only, subject to change in details. The China Club considers that the next step should be some plan for sending American business students to China. Correspondence regarding the entire subject from students, colleges, Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and others interested, will be appreciated. Address China Club of Seattle. Letters just received from Hon. Paul S. Reisch, U.S. Minister to China, and Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, give cordial approval and assure active co-operation.

—some way his telling falters. And when he comes to the big war, he just suddenly looks weary and says: "There's nothing to say about that. I've said all I can. There's no new angle." Gibbs insists however, that he is really a novelist. There is a certain pride of family in this. They all write novels, and any deviation from his trueness to type—such as wandering about, writing plays, acting in them, speaking languages, and weaving a fine fabric of words in dugouts and trenches to let half of the world which is not at war know how the other half lives, is incidental means to an end. At least, so Gibbs thinks. And it is perfectly true that he has turned out a large number of volumes (about twenty, to be exact), which as he says, "are known nothing about out here." But some way one gets the feeling that in this particular member of the family, although he doesn't know it, the writing of novels will always have to wait if there's a war or a revolution going on, and there will be no thought of novelistic material about it, either, as he slams off the copy for the cable.

One of Gibbs's brothers is Cosmo Hamilton, with whom he collaborated in writing "Makers of Nets," produced in England. After conversing about questions of law for about half an hour, Sir Jordan expressed himself as satisfied and took his departure. The *aidé memoire* in writing was dated June 5, 1919, and submitted in the name of the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and the U.S. America. Its contents differ very little from the contents of the first note delivered six months ago.

LORD EMMOTT ON EXPORTS.

THE COMPETITION OF JAPAN.

Lord Emmott, who is retiring from his position as director of the War Trade Department, is one of the business men of Great Britain who have been giving their services to the Government throughout the war in matters which they are especially qualified to handle.

For nearly four years he has been in closest touch with export trade as affected by the war.

"My own private opinion," said Lord Emmott recently, "is that the blockade might be removed, except for raw materials and foodstuffs at once. That would enable manufacturers to deliver to customers in Scandinavia and Holland millions of pounds' worth of cotton and woolen piece goods which have been ordered and made and cannot now be sent on account of the blockade.

OUR MARKETS IN DANGER.

"That would be a very real help towards the solution of the present stagnation. Business would get going again. It would enable manufacturers to get fresh orders, start more looms, and employ more hands, and it would inspire a feeling of hope, where now only depression exists.

"Part of the trouble in the cotton trade is however, due to the absence of orders from India, which makes these European markets more valuable to the trade than ever.

"We must get our export trade going again. Three-fourths of the cotton trade is export, and while we stand still our markets are in danger of slipping away from us. Canadians tell me that they can buy cheaper from the Japanese than from Manchester. Frankly, I do not like the outlook. I don't know where we are to get markets for all we need to sell.

WORLD'S ORDERING CAPACITY.

"The question we all have to consider is: Is the ordering capacity of the world big enough to keep us going? At present prices our exports should be nearer 1,000 million pounds than 500 millions to pay for our imports. Where can we sell coal and manufactured goods of this value in face of the increased competition of America and Japan, less disturbed by war than ourselves?"

"Protection, necessary in the case of some industries to enable them to recover from war disturbance, may increase the demand at home, but will it help us in overseas competition? I think not. The only thing which can help us is greater and not less production and the cordial co-operation of employers and employees."

ADVICE TO CHINA.

SECOND NOTE OF AIDE MEMOIRE.

At 4 p.m. on June 5, Sir John Jordan, the *deputy* of the Diplomatic Corps, had an audience with the President and on behalf of the Ministers of Five Great Powers, including Great Britain, informed the President the purpose for which he craved this interview. He said that the prolonged suspension of the internal peace conference was viewed with apprehension lest hostilities might be resumed, and that he and his colleagues begged leave to state their views and tender their sincerest advice in a friendly spirit. The President said that peace was advocated by him all along as it was hoped for by the whole nation, and that whatever might happen, he would never allow hostilities to break out again. Sir John Jordan then wished to know with what object the southwest provinces had sent representatives to Peking. The President replied that the provinces, being confident of the date, for unity and peace being near, had all sent delegates to Peking to confer on the matter; their proposals were moderate and very much more acceptable to Peking.

After conversing about questions of law for about half an hour, Sir Jordan expressed himself as satisfied and took his departure. The *aidé memoire* in writing was dated June 5, 1919, and submitted in the name of the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and the U.S. America. Its contents differ very little from the contents of the first note delivered six months ago.

HOTEL LISTS.

HOTEL HORRUM.

Corrected to 14th June, 1919.

Mr. S. V. Agathon.

Capt. and Mrs. R. Anderson.

Mrs. H. M. Brown.

Mr. H. Bolman.

Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Brookman.

Mr. S. H. Burridge.

Capt. W. Black.

Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergerson.

Mr. E. R. Boe.

Misses Lorraine.

Capt. Liddell.

Mr. & Mrs. S. R. May.

Mr. & Mrs. G. D. N. Black.

Master Black.

Capt. and Mrs. Branch.

Mr. Olives T. Breakspeare.

Mr. W. G. Brown.

Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Cummings.

Mr. W. H. Claire.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Collins.

Dr. G. W. McLean.

Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Nelson.

Misses F. Ray.

Mr. G. F. Reay.

Mr. O. S. Orick.

Capt. A. Oldenburger.

Mr. J. B. Cosgrove.

Mr. W. T. Coates.

Mr. F. W. Cowie.

Mr. J. C. Davison.

Miss F. E. Dauda.

Mr. E. H. Day.

Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Franklin.

Miss M. W. Fowler.

Mr. D. A. Freeman.

Misses A. Frazer.

Mr. J. A. Fortune.

Miss J. Gaylord.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Green.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Silberman.

Mr. G. Gryck.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Scully.

Capt. W. H. Sparks.

Mr. G. E. Seydel.

Misses H. Skidmore.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. H. L. Seymour.

Miss E. T. Seymour.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Silberman.

Mr. G. Gryck.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Scully.

Capt. W. H. Sparks.

Mr. G. E. Seydel.

Misses H. Skidmore.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. H. L. Seymour.

Miss E. T. Seymour.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Silberman.

Mr. G. Gryck.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Scully.

Capt. W. H. Sparks.

Mr. G. E. Seydel.

Misses H. Skidmore.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. H. L. Seymour.

Miss E. T. Seymour.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Silberman.

Mr. G. Gryck.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Scully.

Capt. W. H. Sparks.

Mr. G. E. Seydel.

Misses H. Skidmore.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. H. L. Seymour.

Miss E. T. Seymour.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Silberman.

Mr. G. Gryck.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Scully.

Capt. W. H. Sparks.

Mr. G. E. Seydel.

Misses H. Skidmore.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. H. L. Seymour.

Miss E. T. Seymour.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Silberman.

Mr. G. Gryck.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Scully.

Capt. W. H. Sparks.

Mr. G. E. Seydel.

Misses H. Skidmore.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. H. L. Seymour.

Miss E. T. Seymour.

Mr. H. Stephens.

Mr. & Mrs. H

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, June 12.
The Council of Four yesterday reached decisions on the majority of important points of the German counter-proposals. The Council decided to make no essential modifications in the reparation clauses and the classification of damages will be unchanged. The plebiscite principle was adopted in regard to Upper Silesia despite opposition by M. Clemenceau but at the request of the French delegation an important restriction was agreed to with regard to the method of carrying out the plebiscite. Safeguards and time limits will be laid down. The treaty will not stipulate any date whereby Germany may enter the League of Nations. The time limit of a minimum of six and maximum of ten days wherein the German Delegation must definitely state its decision will include the three days necessary to denounce the armistice. Therefore if Germany refuses to sign Marshal Foch's troop will begin to march the very day after the expiration of the time limit.

The Allied reply to the German counter proposals is not likely to be presented before June 17 owing to the enormous amount of detail in connection with drafting. The Germans are to be allowed eight days to reply, including three days in which the armistice may be denounced. The Germans will be informed that further discussions are impossible and unless they intimate their intention to sign within the time allowed operations against Germany will commence automatically on June 26.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that immediately the Allies reply is presented Rantau's delegation will proceed to Weimar where the Cabinet has gone and the National Assembly will meet to consider the reply.

There are still hopes that the Allies reply to the German proposals will be ready to-morrow. Count Brockdorff Eantau is said to have made a plan to leave Versailles with the reply and go to Cologne where he will confer with members of the German Government. The voyage to Cologne is interpreted in some circles as indicating his intention to allow some other German plenipotentiary to sign the treaty in his place. Signatures may be looked for towards the end of next week. It is appearing now no concession will be granted Germany concerning the fundamental clauses of the Treaty.

FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVISTS.

Omsk, June 6.
The Siberian troops have captured Glazoff and the Bolsheviks are retreating on the whole front north of Perm railway and southwards as far as Kazan district. In the Urals the Cossacks south of Buzuluk routed the Bolsheviks and prisoners 20,000.

London, June 12.
A Bolshevik wireless message says they captured Ufa from Admiral Kolchak's troops on June 9 after three days' sanguinary fighting. They have continued the advance. Fighting continues in the region of Perm where the Bolsheviks are advancing despite stubborn resistance.

Stockholm, June 12.
A message from Archangel says some British forces which recently reached Murmansk have gone to Vologda and the remainder marching towards Petrograd, have reached Petrozavodsk west of Lake Onega.

London, June 11.
An Estonian communiqué says: In the direction of Gatchina fighting is proceeding north of the railway. We prisoners over four hundred. North of Karamyshev we prisoners forty.

London, June 12.
The War Office deny the Stockholm report that British troops have gone to Vologda and others are marching on Petrograd. Both statements are inaccurate.

BOLSHEVISTS BUSY.

London, June 12.
Reuter learns authoritatively that no reply to the armistice terms, cabled last week, has been received from the Amir. Evidence is accumulating that he is entering into close relationship with Russian Bolsheviks who regard the Afghan outbreak as a unique opportunity to create embarrassment in this portion of the British Empire. British concentration proceeds.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

Paris, June 12.
The Turkish Peace Delegation comprising Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier, Tewlik Pasha, ex-Premier, Rehid Hall Turaidi, Minister to Berne, has arrived and has proceeded to Vaucresson.

Paris, June 12.
The Turkish delegation arrived at Vaucresson this morning without ceremony.

VICTORY BONDS.

London, June 12.
Prospectuses have been issued of two loans, both of unlimited amount bearing four per cent. and exempt from all taxation if owned by persons not domiciled or not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. One issue consists of "Victory Bonds" at £55 redeemable at par, with an annual drawing beginning September 1, 1920. Out of the proceeds a Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. will be set aside half-yearly on the nominal amount of the original bonds after the deduction of interest requirements. The bonds will be accepted at face value in respect of death duties if held by deceased six months immediately preceding death, such surrendered bonds to be held by the Government until drawn for redemption. The other is a Funding Loan at eighty. A Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the original loan will be set aside half-yearly and, minus provisions for interest, will be applied to purchase loan for cancellation if the price is at or under par but when the price is above par it will be either so applied or otherwise invested. The right is reserved of the total redemption at par after May 1, 1930. Any outstanding balance will be redeemed at par on May 1, 1930. There is a similar provision regarding acceptance of loan stock for death duties as with the Victory Bonds.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 12.
At the Socialist Congress Herr Noske in a sensational statement said the Independents were endeavouring to secure the support of volunteer troops in the event of the overthrow of the Government. The Prussian Minister of the Interior attempted unsuccessfully to refute the allegation. The extension of the Baltic provinces is proceeding.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREAT LEADERS HONOURED.

London, June 12.
There was a brilliant and imposing function at the Guildhall to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the Freedom of the City of London and Swords of Honour to Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig. An enormous crowd in the Guildhall yard justly cheered the two distinguished guests when they drove up accompanied by Ladies Beatty and Haig. The historic hall was crowded with a distinguished gathering including the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis and Marchioness of Cambridge, members of the Cabinet, Dominions representatives and High Commissioners. Sir David Beatty replying to the address of the City Chamberlain paid a glowing tribute to the officers and men of the Grand Fleet and emphasised the fact that the British Empire lives by the sea and the Royal Navy was steadfast and true.

Sir Douglas Haig tributed the work of London and the Empire in the war and dwelt specially on the incomparable work of London troops. He said we had a great need of peace but he was most certain that only by adequate preparation for war can peace be guaranteed. We had to determine the future military policy. Let us not forget the lessons of the war. Upon the proper training for war depends the liberty of the whole world. We have in the youth of our nation magnificent material. The message of the Empire is that we should set up forthwith a strong citizen army on territorial lines, together with a professional army that will enable us meet any danger that may threaten us.

H. M. the King has invested Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig with the Order of Merit.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

London, June 12.
Reuter learns from South Africa that a commercial aviation company with a capital of £100,000 has started at Johannesburg. Services will run between Johannesburg and Pretoria, also Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Durban. In the course of an interview Major Francis, late of the Royal Air Force, said he was confident that in a few years there would be a complete net work of aerial routes throughout the Union. Machines the company proposes to use will be of various sizes. The largest will carry 24 passengers and five hundred pounds of weight in parcels. The fare from Johannesburg to Durban is estimated at about £10. The parcel rate will be a shilling per pound. The company expects to start business at the end of the year and as soon as regular services are in operation will tender for the carriage of mails. A flying school is about to be opened at Johannesburg, the course lasting six weeks, including twenty hours solo flying, ground instruction, care and maintenance of aircraft, map reading, cross-country flying and aerial navigation.

FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Paris, June 12.
The Miners' Council is not satisfied with the Miners' Eight-hour Day Bill which the Chamber passed yesterday with a view to averting a strike and has decided upon a general miners' strike to begin on June 18. The Congress of Seamen's Unions has also decided to strike on June 14. As regards the cost of living the Labour Federation alleges that a thousand tons of wheat are rotting in Algerian ports and merchandise piled on quays and ships is stationary. Trucks are standing idle and it calls on the Government to end the waste, fraud and speculation.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRANSPORT.

Ottawa, June 12.
In the House of Commons Sir R. L. Borden announced that he proposed to the Imperial Parliament that full power of control of ocean rates and the disposition of shipping of the Empire be conferred by concurrent legislation on a temporary commission and that a committee representing the United Kingdom and the Dominions be immediately appointed for the purpose of framing a permanent scheme and for the general development of Inter-Imperial transportation.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

Atlantic, June 12.
The Labour Federation has overwhelmingly passed a resolution opposing the continuance of war time prohibition measures and demanding the annulment of the prohibition on the brewing of beer of over 2½ per cent. alcoholic strength.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPHISTS STRIKE.

Chicago, June 12.
All telegraph companies' reports indicate that the strike of telegraphists has hitherto been a failure.

MALTA TROUBLE ENDED.

London, June 12.
The latest news from Malta is reassuring and it is believed the trouble is over.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 12.
Silver stands at 542 and 54½ with a quiet market. Messrs. Montagu's report says the market has shown considerable strength during the week owing to scarcity of supplies. The trade demand has been far from keen. There has been some danger of labour troubles but these have happily been averted. China and South America have been purchasing in the United States. Shanghai exchange is at 54½.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, June 12.
Reuter authoritatively learns that the Hungarian offensive against the Czechs is rapidly progressing. The Czechs have been driven back along the whole front of two hundred miles from the Danube opposite Bratislava to the Carpathian foothills. Pressburg is seriously endangered. The Czechs are short of ammunition and many are deserting to the Hungarians.

FINANCING AUSTRIA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Paris, June 12.
A meeting of the Supreme Economic Council has arranged to continue the financing of Austrian food supplies.

NOTICES.

**Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance,
Endurance and Economy.**

Oldsmobile
SETS THE PACE
20th YEAR

EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

Characteristically attractive in design remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish; it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

Model 45 now in stock.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.

MOTOR GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

TEL. NOS. 639 & 781.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

The sugar market in Japan, as already reported, is still active. This is particularly the case with the Osaka market, although there seems to be some trouble on the Tokyo market owing to the speculative transactions resorted to by some sellers in view of the present high tone of the market. In Osaka, the price of centrifugals is quoted at Y23.10 for July and August delivery, and that of refined sugar at Y35.10 for July and August delivery, thus showing an increase of hen 30 as compared with the previous quotations. A great many orders are said to be coming from Europe, India and Australia for immediate delivery. It is thought that the price may see a further increase.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.



**LIBBY'S
CONDENSED
MILK**

JUST ARRIVED

FRESH SHIPMENT OF LIBBY'S MILK

30c. per tin or \$3.50 dozen

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On and after 1st. July next, the hours of business will be as follows:

GENERAL STORE,
WINE DEPARTMENT
and WAREHOUS.

8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays, 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DISPENSING
DEPARTMENT.

8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
(including Saturdays).
Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1919.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.

LIBBY'S

THE BRAND YOU CAN TRUST

LIBBY'S FOOD PRODUCTS
ARE GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.INSTRUCT YOUR COOK
TO ASK FOR

LIBBY'S BRAND

IT COSTS NO MORE AND YOU
WILL GET

FIRST QUALITY

CANNED FOOD'S

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

Sole Agents: *Studebaker* Tel. No. 1913.
 THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 28, Des Voeux Rd Central. G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

Mrs. Lillian Lily

having received information from France

that she may

at present, only be getting regular
shipments of material from home, bags

to inform her clients that she will now

Sell Everything Per Yard,

reserving only certain lines for her

Dressmaking Department

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES'S SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR
LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN.

LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC.

FILET LACES OF NEW PATTERNS.

BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICES

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

NO. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL

PHONE NO. 265.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

POOR MARKINGS.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce officials are preparing an investigation of the case in order to determine definitely the extent of the losses suffered by local business men, by the poor markings of goods shipped to the Philippines from the United States and about which several local importers have already voiced their complaints. The results of the investigation later to be endorsed to the American manufacturers and shippers for proper action and consideration. Goods coming from the United States poorly marked have to be retained at the Customs house and in many cases where the consignees cannot be identified, the undelivered goods are sold at public auction, the proceeds from such sales amounting at times to P100,000. This happens every time a boat brings in a large quantity of cargo, so that some merchants suffer financial losses simply because of the carelessness of American shippers. The first step taken by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce officials towards the investigation in the preparation of a general circular to be distributed to local importing merchants requesting them to note just what complaints they have to make regarding the alleged deficient and careless marking of imported goods and the extent of their financial losses. Investigation will also be made at a series of conferences to be held with various customs officials in order to learn definitely their attitude on the matter.

HANKOW REPORT.

Hankow, June 4. There were a fair number of bills offering during the week, and a small demand for freight, but on the whole, there was a slight falling off in business. With settlement day on May 28, and the Dragon Festival on June 2, there were some heavy disbursements by Foreign Banks who were obliged to import a considerable amount of silver from Shanghai. The local T.T. rate fell with the demand for money for near, to 96.6 and 96.55, and closed at 96.7. Dollars remained steady at about 71.2 buyers, and 71.4 sellers, and closed steady. Money being easy in Chinese circles, interest closed at 12 per cent. The demand for seeds continues strong at steadily advancing prices, while the market for beans still remains on the weak side. There is also good demand for Liubo cotton and some inquiries for China grass have been received. The market for bean oil is still advancing, while wood oil is easier. The market continues strong for whites and greys, with a good demand especially for spot cargo. Prices are advancing in sympathy with Manchester. Yarn prices are still considerably below at Shanghai. Hankow market firm with an upward tendency.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.
Messrs. A. L. Anderson, and Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, 7th June, state: The week's work has been confined almost entirely to speculative purchases for forward delivery, very few shares changing hands for cash. Cottons still form the chief centre of interest, but there is more life in the Dock market than for some time past. We regret that Special Constabulary duties prevent us from giving a more elaborate resume of the market this week. To-day's opening rate for T.T. on London was 5.3, the dollar rate being 73.8.

U.S. CHINESE COTTON PIECE TRADE.

Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Shanghai, advises that from time to time parties interested in the manufacture of cotton piece goods visit Shanghai and make investigations relative to future trade possibilities. Recently the representative of an American house went over the field with exceptional care and came to the conclusion there were possibilities for the further sale of American cotton goods in China, provided great care is taken in the matter of meeting the desires of Chinese dealers in widths, lengths, labels, etc. The average investigator who visits China comes to the conclusion that there is no limit on the age of labourers in mills and that the hours are long, averaging 10 to 12 hours. Attention, as a rule, is drawn by investigators to the fact that the Japanese appreciate the above advantages and are steadily increasing their holdings in spinning and weaving mills in China. The greatest need is a stable government in China coupled with a standard currency.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for many years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a knowledge of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph Office," No. 18, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, and ask for Mr. Li Hon Fan.

Old Supreme Court Grounds.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Diseases.

It cures all Diseases.

</

NOTICES.

GET THE HABIT OF
SAYING

Golofina

EVERY TIME YOU WANT A
GOOD SMOKE.

Sold in two sizes

"PERFECTOS"

&

"BOUQUETS"

Obtainable at all
High-class
TOBACCONISTS.

"BOUQUET"

Actual Size.

"PERFECTO"

Actual Size.

This Advertisement is made by British American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

JUNE 19.

Haihong, 1270, Br. Capt. Evans.
Fuchow, D. L. & Co. Mooring.—Wharf.

The kiang, 1313, Br. Capt. Walker.
Singapore, B. & S. Mooring.—K. Wharf.

Standard Arrow, 4800 Am. Capt.
Richmond, New York, St.
Oil—Mooring.—U. G. K.

Nikko Maru, 3076, Jap. Capt.
Yamasaki, Melbourne, N. Y.
K.-K. Wharf.

Togo Maru No. 2, 4800, Jap.
Capt. Kagakawa, Singapore,
N. Y. K.—Mooring.—K. W.

Winghang, 264, Ch. Capt. Galves.
K. C. Wan, Fat Hing—
Mooring.—Wharf.

Dentsin, 1228, Br. Capt. Hope,
Canton, B. & S.—Mooring.—
C. 13.

Banka Maru, 3752, Jap. Capt.
Hanaka, Saigon, M. M.—
Mooring.—A. 8.

Nera, 3431, Fr. Capt. Amen.
Marseille, M. M.

Patriot, 1605, Br. Capt. Le Brun.
Chin Wan Tao, Moller—
Mooring.—B. 31.

VESSELS GREADED.

Gweneth, for Singapore
Mausang for Singapore
Standard Arrow for San Francisco
Patriot for Swatow
Trenton for Shanghai
Kashima Maru for Chin Wan Tao
Sun Cheung for K. C. Wan
Wing Hang for K. C. Wan
Nikko Maru for Yokohama
Kangone for Canton

POST OFFICE.

Per s.s. VENEZUELA from
Hongkong.

Benton L Larimer Mr E B
Campbell Mr & Lossius Mrs I J
Mrs W. M. Myres Miss Nina
Curtis Wm A Marryat Mrs D
Cajicou J Nojascos Miss

Curtis Miss Mary Angelina
Clairs Wm H Nolasco Master
Coombs W R Nolasco Master
Clarke Dr W G M
Duncan Mr & Ostroverkhow

Mrs Kenneth Mrs O
Duncan Miss Ol'en N C
Harrison Pfister J

Fales Miss Jane Root Mr & Mrs
Fabriander Miss H E Doris
Fabriander Mrs Drush Miss Sylvia

Helen Rubh Miss
Fabriander Emil Eleanor

Fabriander Mr Richardson A R
& Mrs Oscar Rebel A

Fuller R Rush Master
Fabriander Miss Norman

Ruth Seymour Miss

Fabriander Miss Elizabeth

Grete Scott C A

Franklin Mr & Silberman Harry

Mrs M. G. Seymour Henry

Fumagalli Mrs O T

Gordon Mr & Steele Robert

Mrs Chas E Hodget

Gordon Master Schiff Bernard

George C Smith L J

Gordon Master Sweet Mrs B

Chas E Jr Simmons Mr &

Gutierrez Mrs M Mrs E E

Grainer Geo H Scott Henry G

Gordon Miss Taylor Geo F

Mary Thompson Mrs

Green Mr & Mrs Ross

Harry Towns Miss

Hewitt Halford Catherine

Watton Whittemore

Hoppel George Miss Helen

Gustave Whittemore Mr

Hewkin S & Mrs H M

Hebenstreit Webb Mrs B

Chas F Montieth

Hickey Mr & Wakefield

Mrs J Art Norman

Jones Mrs Wagner Mr &

Emmett Mrs Lawrence N

Woods Miss Laura

Jones R J Wilson Mr &

James Miss A Mrs J

King Miss Xavier F B

Gertrudo Yonker G N

Kulka F Yonker G N

Kirby L G Timay Jose

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks
H.K. & S. Banks b. \$683 sa. 685
Marine Insurances

Cantons n. \$437½
North Chinas n. \$220
Unions n. \$180
Yangtzea n. \$242½
Far Easterns n. \$26

Fire Insurances
China Fires n. \$141
H. K. Fires sa. \$330

Shipping
Doughlasses n. \$94
Steamboats b. \$22½
Indos (Pref.) n. \$32
Indos (Def.) n. \$154
Shells n. 195

Ferries a. \$34
Refineries
Sugars b. \$156½
Malabons b. \$39

Mining
Kaolans 50
Langkats
Shanghai Loans b. t. 19½
Shai Explorations 2

Raids b. 44/6
Tronches b. 52/6
Urals

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. Wharves b. \$93½ sa. 93

K. Docks b. \$134½
Shai Docks b. \$134½
N. Engineering
Lands, Hotels & Buildings

Centrals n. \$112
H.K. Hotels b. \$102
L. Inves t. \$115
H. phres Est. b. \$8

K. loon Lands b. \$46
L. Reclamations n. \$175
West Points h. \$80

Cotton Mills
Ewos sa. t. 277½
Kung Yiks n. t. 35
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 192½
Orientals n. t. 91
Shai Cottons b. t. 190
Yangtszeapoos t. 13½

Miscellaneous
Cements b. \$7.95
China Borneos \$12½
Do. Light b. \$5½ old b. l. 30 new

China Providents b. \$7.50
Dairy Farms \$28
Electrics H. K. b. \$73½
Electrics Macao n. \$32

Hongkong Ropes b. \$31
Hk. Tramways b. \$7½
Peak Trams. old cts. .30

Do. new b. cts. .30
Steam Laundries b. \$3¾
Steel Foundries m. \$12
Water-boats b. \$13½
Watsons b. \$5
Wm. Powells b. ex. div. \$1F½
Wisemans b. \$29

Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 19d. 12h. 21m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly elsewhere; it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 A.M. to-day, 0.10 inch total since January 1st 2445 inches given an average of 3304 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. S.W. winds; moderate; fair generally with occasional rain.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China, between Hainan and Loochow. The same as No. 1.

South coast of Cambod. The same as No. 1.

South H. K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. Jeffries. Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 19 9

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day's Condition.

Barometer 26.62 26.65 29.63

Temperature 86° 72° 87

Humidity 69 95 73

Wind Direction S.W. N.E. S.

Force 2 2 2

Weather 125 100 025

Clouds 100 open air temperature the 10th 73°

Lowness 100 H.E. Observatory, June 19, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Madager.

ENTERTAINMENTS.



VICTORIA THEATRE.

Those who love Children and wish to witness versatile acting by little folks should see

(TO-NIGHT)

"CUPID BY PROXY."

With Baby Marie Osborne in Title Role.

A DELIGHTFUL, MUSICAL TREAT BY ITALIAN ARTISTES:

So. g. Mandolin, Flute, Contrabass, Etc.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

"The Education of Mr. Pipp."

(Five Parts).

MISS SAYEKI IN AN ACROBATIC DANCE

AND NEWEST SONGS.

THE CORONET

TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

VIRGINIA PEARSON

IN

"BLAZING LOVE"

6 parts.

Prices as usual.

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL (opening in the Summer of 1919) The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific (Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Madager.

J. H. TAGGART Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & CO. General Agents.

Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPO